# MEMPHIS DAILY APPRAL

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1863.

VOL. XXIV, NO. 2

## GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTE 38 (TH MILITARY DISTRICT)
DEPARTMENT MISS AND EAST LA.

JACKSON January 12th, 1863

I all, officers and soldiers arriving symin he I more as achieved the officer in command of the same will at once report them sives at the office of the commandant of the post, a lew doors above the Mississippium office, on Canl' of siree, show their any horize for below ant of the post a lew doors above the Mississippinn office, on Capi of street, show their authority for being within the limits of the post, and receive written permission to remain. The commanders of regiments or detachments of voidiers in reason, will permit no office or or widder to visit the city of Jacks n, save on strict military business. The permission so granied, must be in writing, and specify the nature of the business, and in to case will any private, or party of privates be permitted to enter the city of Jackson unless under charge of a reliable non commission of officer and so long as sociaregiment or de achieves of elements remain within the limits of this post, the officer commanding will be held responsible for the good conduct of his men and for any depretations committed by them. All officers and privates assigned to duty at this post, who have not hareful or reported, will at once report, show by what antherity they were thus assigned register their names and receive a written cortineats of the fact.

II The commander of the camps of paroled prison-The commander of the campa of pareies practices, suggests in charge of healths and a manufact of end uppents, will never permit more than two of their commend to be absent at once except upon military has next and then always in squads, under charge of a necomo is losed than to. No other or private soldier will be permitted to as ap without the limits of his encampment, or be permitted to remain within the city of

campusest or be permitted to remain within the city of Jacks a after nine o'clock at night except in the case of such officer or privates as are connected with the various desartments in the city, or have the consent of the commander of the post for the same.

If, Of all persons, save soldiers with transportation or orders from the proper military authority, a passport with a required beto a they will be permitted to I ave the finite of the post. The sale of I quot is farb down within the limits of the post. The sale of I quot is farb down within the limits of the post except upon the written con cut of the commander of the post.

IV The officer sell ped to finity at officer of the day, will see that the above orders are carefully compled with, and will have an ester and reported to the office of the command on of the post, all officers and privates that have not their orders indecade. Reported, and signed by the commendant of the post, except however, such a cover or some acted with their bendquariers, at present within the limits of this post.

V. No permits for officers or so deers to visit this city will be recognized without the innersement of the Division of B igade commander.

Belowdier flowers I Commander.

JOHN ADAMS, Brigodier-General Commanding, 4th Military Divinct.

GENERAL ORDER No. ---HEADQUARTERS CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, ?

1516 SW

governed by any general order the characteristic ten-eral may a use in regard the cha.

IV. Where troops or freight is to be moved sut of the usual route us of a refrond, the officer baving charge of such moveme. It will fix with the superintendent, or other officer of the roud, on which the movement is to he made, the day and hour of departure, and when so fixed the troops or freight must be ready at the ap-

by inted time.

V. In the evert of may military most say for an unasual impression at any particular p int, the commanding officer at such a post will communicate fully the
contracter and extent of service. 'a the principal efficer
of the sold or roads from which is "required and sisk
the personal supervision of the proper", will read officers
the personal supervision of the proper.

A mistake in what to only nine days previously be
that stated to a depression from Chicago his objection to

Special Order No. 271.

## The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly BY

John R. McClanahan----Benjamin F. Dill, Under the firm and style of McCLANAHAN & DILL To whom all letters on bu incas, er otherwise should be a dressed.

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The location of the Appeal office is on State street, a few doors below

## THE CRISIS OF THE AMERICAN WAS.

From B ackwood's Magazine for November. ] From B ackwood's Magazine for November.]

For the first time the Confederates carried the war into the enemy's country. They assumed the offensive, and crossed over to Maryland. If they counted on a movement in their favor on the part of the Marylanders, they were mistaken. More probably their object was to cauture Harper's Ferry, which could not be taken, except in rest, by crossing the Potemac, and also to secure supplies, of which they were much in want. One advantage, however, of megicationable political importance, was gained by the brief invasion of Maryland. It demonstrated to the North, in a most macquivoral manner, the greatness of the triumphs seldeved by the Confederates in the brattles in Verginia; and it also re-Confederates in the brattle in Verginia; and it also removed a diffunia in the negotiations which must conclude the war. It gave to the people of Haryland an opportunity of showing their adhesion to the Southern deared to rep of immediately at the Camps of Isstruction. These from the counties of Tishoming, the wars. It gave to the people of Haryland an opportunity of showing their adhesion to the Southern deare; and, as they did not respond to it, they example the most open the contest, and the camp in the Camps of Isstruction. The form the counties of Tishoming, the way of the contest, the boundary limits in the branch of the contest, the boundary limits in the camp. The complaint of the contest, the boundary limits in the camp. The counties and thin counties and thin or allowed. Those form at other founties well report at the camp located at Enterprise, and the war of the counties and other founties well report at the camp located at Broschia war, on the Naw Orle and and Jackson radioned.

All persons in they to report within twenty days will be arreaded and avaiced as deserters.

These original properties are deserters and the camp are contested as the camp, prove their chains and receive excellentes of exemption.

All remove from other States are included in the above order.

By order of the Societary of War.

Major and A. General, and the repeat to the shows order.

By order of the Societary of War.

Major and A. General, counties the latter of section detects the finding homes in an order to keep up the war of the camp, grave battle at Artician for the same reasons as wellington gave hattle at Busaco. On both of these occasions the general who gave battle intended to continue the place of readenvous for encolment, or was additionable to desertive shall be applied to such a mercipal as fail to repair to the place of readenvous for encolment, or was defined as bloody require rate for encoding the contest of the war at the close of the third week of September. In the border States to the west—Kennicky, Tense onfederates in the buttles in Virginia; and it also removed a diffirm in the regoliations which must con-clude the war. It gave to the people of flavyland an opportunity of showing their adhesion to the Southern came; and, as they did not respond to it, they cannot complain if at the close of the contest, the boundary

GENERAL ORDERS No. 2.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

BIGHNOOD, January 8th, 1863.

THE following o ders are published for the information of the properties of the conserved:

1 Rec gaining the meessity of officers of railroads having fini control of their bostness in order to ensure safety and dispatch in transportation, military officers are justified from interfering with the engines carranning of trains, or with the control and management in any way of railroads.

If When transportation of troops or freights by railroad is no excess y a quart remaste or other authorised officer shall make requist in not the same up n the surprise shall make requist in not the same up n the surprise that more freight is to be transported over any read than the total has the ability to carry property, the officer furnishing evidence of transports and the reduction of the properties of the rail old officer what shall take requise to the rail old officer entails believed to the rail old officer what shall take to the rail old officer master than a strength of the properties of the rail old officer what shall take to the rail old officer what shall take to the rail old officer entails of the properties of the rail old officer entails of the properties of the rail old officer entails of the properties of the rail old officer entails of the properties of the rail old officer entails of the properties of the rail old officer entails of the properties of the rail old officer entails of the properties of the rail old officer entails of the properties of the rail old officer entails of the properties of the rail old officer entails of the properties of the rail old officer entails of the properties of the rail old officer entails of the properties of the rail old officer entails of the properties of the rail old officer entails of the properties of the rail old officer entails of the properties of th duesd the conscript on under the milder name of "drafting." Taxos had been imposed, dobt incurred, and papet money leated, to the fulles amount possible. What more could be do but seek refuge in an emancipation proclamation! On two occasions, within a few weeks before, he had refused to adopt such a measure; but at length he gave way, and on the 22d September—two days before the meeting of the gaveraors at Altons—he preclaimed the most atrocous act of war policy which has ever been adopted by a civilized State—addition to his most havelinement.

c stacter and extent of servers. 'a the principal efficer of the so dierronds from which it is personal supe villan of the proper. 'Alread officers to the daity.

M. Quitterness ers and commissaries will 'Archest discretion in shipping freight not wanted for immounts in shipping freight not wanted for immounts in the proper taking care not to block up roads at discretion.

VII. When it is necessary to send a special mesunger with freight, such messanger must travel with the implication of the substance of the missake which he dreads that the processor in the send of the send of the man travel with the implicit of the send ard to continue in that convenient belief, and if he does not express, in strong terms, the reprobation by the British government of this streetens attempt to decastate the South by means of a service war.

Special Order No. 271.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

ASSUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Jackson January Bith, 1863.

M. jor-General F. G. Tupper:

I YOU will arms ond rate to the several commanders I there commanders are for companies battalions and regiments to retain in their commands all men under forty years of age, who have already been detailed or volunteered in the several commanders. He had been a several commander in the feet of the State Special Overery wars of age, who have already been detailed or volunteered in the several commanders of the State Special Overery wars of age, who have already been detailed or volunteered in the several made in tractions for the ferty years of age new several commanders of the population of the Possibility of the Northern State, especially made in tractions for the ferty years of age new several can be interested which by ear colling officers in il the dish anding of all ready which are conclined in the State and draft therefrom a sufficient number of several years of age new several commanders to the number of several success. The leady who are entirely dependent on their congregation, and who was several expressions of forcetty. Every long of the several commanders of the word fewer ranges. The lead in expressions of forcetty. Including commission of several property in the conversa the search of the several commanders of the several commanders of the word several several who are continged in the conversa the several commanders of the word several several who are continued to the word several sev

maintain its present angultorin. We findly anticipate that the South, whatever its desire many be, will be able to spirit at once on the principles of free trace—for its light will at first lie heavy on it also. But we may say on certainty that it will establish a main much below he exorbitant duties which it suits the interests of the Northeastern States to place upon foreign manufactures; our a thougand contour beauty and an error of the

cannot be spoken of as the Democratic party; for the old Democratic party has almost disappeared, and, under the pressure of the time, the mass of it cannot, either in action or in speech, be discriminated from the majority, who clamor for extreme measures. But it consists of Democrats whose old creed is now strengthened in their esteem by the concurrence of self-interest. The party is not entirely confined to New York, but it is only in that city that it as yet gives proof of its vitality. The views of this party are in favor of the prosecution of the war, but they are opposed to any measures and The views of this party are in layor of the prosecution of the war, but they are opposed to any measures caracted to desired the productivaness of the South, or to exasperate the fend beyond all hope of all make reconcilisation. They are madly in favor of the Union, but they will accept the Union, or rather resus on, upon any terms. If they cannot conquer the South they are quite willing that the South should conquer them. Only give them back the Union, in order that New York may still be the emporium of the South. They have higher to clump to the bellet that, even though the have hither to clung to the belief that, even though the South triumph, there would be no exparation. With an eye to such an issue, they were willing to recognize slavery, and enact a fugitive slave law more stringent. But the Prescounts provinged to find slavery, and chast a together wave law more stringent than ever. But the President's proclamation of eman-cipation has well nigh demolshed their hopes, by em-bitiering the contest beyond the possibility of record's ation, and also by rea tering impossible on the part of the North concessions to the South, without which there

This party appears resolved to try its strength in the approach; g elections for the State of New York. These elections are very important; for whichever party trisimples are very important; for whichever party triumpts will have the appointment of the governor and
licuterant governor of the State, besides seventeen
members of the house of assembly and six mombers to
Congress. The Democrate party have closes as their
carolidate Mr. Horatio Seymour, a gentleman of good
name and talents, and well qualified to unite his party.
His speech at Albany is by far the boliest and most
statesmanilite expression of opinion that has been heard
in the North since the commencement of the war. He
spake strongly against the despote regime under which
the country had allowed itself to fall, and denounced the
President's proclamation of emancipation as an act of President's precimenation of omnacipation as an act of unparalleled atrocty. After careastically exposing the hypocity of the Abelitionists, among whom the President must now be ranked—who, while the South holds that the negro is fit to live is America as a slave, dany that he is fit to live in America at all, and ingest on his

that he begre is fit to live in America as a slave, dany that he is fit to live in America at all, and ingist on his betaking himself to Liberia or the configure of Panauman.

Mr. Seymour the speaks of the President spreamation.

"The scleme for an immediate emans pation and general arming of the slaves throughout the South is a preposal for the butchery of women and children, for scenes of last and rapine, of arson and marder unparalleled in the history of the world. Its effects would not be confined to the walls of clies, but there would be a wide spread scene of horror over the vast expanse of great States, involving alike the leyal and additions. Such malignity and cowardice would move the interference of civilized Europe. History tells of the fires kindled in the name of religion, of atrocities cannuited under the presents of order or liberty; it is now arged that scenes bloodier than the werld has yet wincesed shall be enacted in the name of philanthropy!"

Although the Democratic party—who may be described as outposed to abolition and all extreme measures—has given little sign of existence since the war began, and although, thater the regime of martial law which has now been proclaimed for the whole Northern States, it will sinco mer perhaps, insuperable obstacles to its action, still it must be corne in mind that, whither nominally belonging to it or out, some of the ablest and most powerful men in the State share its opinions in regard to the connect of the war. Both McClailan and Halick are believed to be exposed to the savage programme tow proclaimed by the President, and probably the greater part of the army—at least of the officers—are of the same opinion. The general order inst issued by Genoral McClailan, in which, while condemning the discussion by the officers of the general order instituted by Genoral McClailan, in which, while condemning the discussion by the officers of the policy of the government, pe deciares that the army shall on guided, as nither on the search of the confined at the sam Significant and the process of the process of the believe only acquiseces in the process of the believes it will be a deed letter. The approaching elections as New York, which take place on the second Monday of November, are likely to give res to great excitement, and the Democrats will have to contend against no ordisary force of sewdies and shoulderbiffers, and possibly also may be consect by a direct interagainst no ordicary force of sewdies and shoulder-hitters, and possibly also may be opposed by a direct interremain or the part or the government. But if they
carry the day it will facilitate the accomplishment of
one strange event more which booms among the posdbilities of the future. In order to propilitate the South,
and retain its old commercial ore-minence, it is not improbable that, among the troubles consequent upon this
war, we may see New York set up "on its own book,"
and declars itself a free city—a Hamburg of the West—
discoving all allegiance, reputiating all antipathy, and
establishing itself as an independent power on "purely
commercial principles!"

commercial principles!"

In a motal point of view there cannot be two opinions in this country as to the Precident's produmnitor. To employ such a means of healility as a negro insurrection is simply inflamous to be political point of view we regard it as the greatest mistake which the North has committed. True the polity of the North has committed. True the polity of the North has committed.

shop tooms row. And who but they have been forement in equiplog regiments, and offering bounties? Fairfors 4-they are but worshippers of the "dimilist" dollor." They give their money laylelly, in order that they may retain the source from which their money retain the source from which their money is a bard of British dollor. They give their money laylelly, in order that they may retain the source from which their money is a second they may retain the source from which their money is a second to the proclamation, in the hope that it may force the South it is an another encounter; it is seen of them assent to the proclamation, in the hope that it may force the South it is seen that the project of secretary with the power of the Trake; inteed. We force that the project of secretary the south it is seen that the project of secretary the work of the remaining the project of secretary that the project of secretary the work of the force of the project of secretary that the project of secretary that the project of the project of secretary that the project of secretary the work of the secretary that the project of secretary that the project of the project of secretary that the project of the proj

teen Kirby smith, is now in Richmond, on a special mission to consult with the government on the subject. The affair of East Tennessee Involves that of Southwest Virginia; and Gen. Jeres, commanding that Confaderate district, has recently held a coussilation with Gen. Floyd, commanding the State line, on the defenses of that region, which has resulted in a specific visit of Gen. Floyd to this city, for conference with the authorists here.

Northeastern States to place upon foreign manufactures; and a thousand ensum houses and an army of tax-gathorers would not suffice to prevent these lower taxed goods from finding their way across the border must be Northern States. In the event of the South accomplishing its independence, the North would be left in every way between the horns of a dissuma. If it seeks to maintain its high taxiff, not only well extensive imaging links place from the South, but the agricultural states of the Northwest, who have accorpting to gain from free trade, will break off, and come to a friendly understanding with the South. On the other hand, it the North abandon its high customs duties how is the interest of the dishi to be paid, except by direct taxes, which would equally drive the Western States interpolation and accession is in truth, the States of the Northwest have nothing whatever to gain by continuing the war against the South. The war goes on entirely for the interests of the Atlantic extense, to which those of the Northwest are exemisely antagonistic. On the

for the interests of the Atlantic class, to which those of the Northwest are essentially an aponistic. On the other hand, there is perfect accord between the material interests of the Northwest at the South; and we material interests of the Northwest a deficiency is too obvious to be dwell interests of the Northwest attempt should not be underly those two parties to come to a pacific settlement. And such a a tilevanut between the South and the Northwest would perforce and the conflict.

Extremoviews, haved on the conflict, and the Northwest are interest, which we have just described, and estimated to the Northwest and a quarter a pound. Its importance to the supply of our armies is no less considerable than to the supply of our general population.

Tenessee is more theroughly theirs than Kentucky, when once they fill this eastern portion of this time. South provides to be dwell upon. Through it also runs a a great continental line of railroad of which the South rould not be deprived without unspeakable definient. The importance of this read as an avenue of supplies is attested by the fact that the research burning of two brings upon it sent up that the recent burning of two brings upon it sent up that the recent burning of two brings upon it sent up that the recent burning of two brings upon it sent up that the recent burning of two brings upon it sent up that the recent burning of two brings upon it sent up that the recent burning of two brings upon it sent up that the recent burning of two brings upon it sent up that the recent burning of two brings upon it sent up that the recent burning of two brings upon it sent up that the recent burning of two brings upon it sent up that the recent burning of two brings upon it sent up that the recent burning of two brings upon it sent up that the recent burning of two brings upon it sent up that the recent burning of two brings upon it sent up that the recent burning of two brings upon it sent up that the recent burning of two brings upon it sent up that the recent burn

Stuart and Hampton in the East, and the troops of the Sinte line on the waters of the Guyandotts and Big Sandy, the enemy never would have dared to conceive the project of a raid upon the railroad of East Tennes see, and would not now be projecting on a large scale the co-quest of that country. It is believed that the Confederate government has an

It is bolieved that the Confederate government has an army in that district of country adequate for its protection against any ordinary force of the enemy. But facts have recently transpired which leave no doubt that a very heavy Federal force is concentrating against it. Alive to the emergency, some of the communiting officers in that country are in Richmond for conference with the government, and we doubt not that adequate and energetic measures will at once be taken to meet the grave emergency of the case.

water; this done, a noggin (or about four conces) more, with some syrito or sugar should be added. Of this mixture a table-speciaful should be given an adolt, and two-teaspoonius to a child, every second hour, until all symptoms of disease vanish. Thus conducted, convaisance, as if by magic, will result.

The rapidity of an event so auspicious will equally delight and automab. It may, however, be necessary for her to note, that should the howels become obstructed, in progress of the disease, an evil by no ways common, then a drachm of the compount powder of jalage, (formed of two parts cream of tartar with one of jalage, and one grain of the herb, treated as above, formed into a passil with syrup or sugar, should be given to an into a pastil with syrup or angar, should be given to an adult, and half the quantity to a child. This simple medicine simts out every other form or article whatever. as totally unnecessary, if not permissions.

The meshadus medendi of these medicines, espable of

effecting results so gigantic, remain now only to be given, and appear to be as follows: The hech, by its anti (cbrile properties, lays hold at once of the fever, the prolific source of wos, which it immediately stran-

Lincoln Denounced in the Sennte. Mr. Saulabury, Senator from Delaware, in a late speach on the bill for the discharge of Lincoln's State risoners, declared that partisan to age had governed the actions of the administration, and that the tofamy of its acts would drag it in disgrace down to future generations; that the system of espionage of Napoleon was

The President never had the right to suspend the which habeas corpus, that it never had been so bed or supposed by any one up to the time of this war. Questing the acts of the English Cartianent and the proceedings of the convention which formed the Constitution and the laws of the various States in support of his opinion, he claimed that the power of suspension was possible to their late Lieutenant-Colonel James A. Boy & of this regiment, in consequence of ill health, has

yet the President has had the audacity before men and the temerity before heaven to presume to suspend this writ throughout the whole United States, and seize peaceful citizens, and bastile thom in distant parts of the

antry.
And hear it, O ye heavens I and give ear. O earth i The patient and long suffering people of this country have tamely submitted to this exercise of despotic power. Since the institution of the government there never was such an assumption of power, or such an un-warrantable use of it. And, so help me God, hough forts and bastiles were to be my reward, I would in the name of my country and in behalf of civil liberty pro-test against it. And any one, who for this he said was dis-loyal to his country, lied before men and in the presence of high brawes.

of high beaven.

Then be referred to the President's preclamation as a fing equanimity of temper. Then be referred to the President's proclamation as a more braum fulness, and the President might just as well have issued a proclamation that the rehela should all be blind or lame. This proclamation commits the government to fight for the extinction of sixvery and prevents the Southern States from coming back into the Union as it was. The words of that proclamation would light their author to dishonor through all future generations, and though the memory of John Brown might die, the memory of the present Executive never would. He (Saulsbury) would say, let hostilibes cease and an armistice be decared; and let the people meet in convention and agree upon a basis of Union for all

### Proclamation and Counter Proclamation. The A bany Allas thus happily hits off the proclams-

tion policy:
Let us anticipate events a little. We have in these United States, two commanders in chief of two great antigonistic armies. Lincoln, by the constitution, commander in chief of all the armies of the United States, is about to exercise his war power, not as President, but as General. Davis, with an army quite as large, is not loss in fact a general-brechief, and has the right to exercise all the war power which belongs to that position.

The two generals act! Gen. Lincoln puts forth the following proclamation:

Washington, Jan 1, 1861.

I Abraham Lincoln, President and Commander inchief, do declare all negroes within the United States henceforth emancipated and free.

(Signed)

A. Lincoln.

(Signed)

Commander in this f. Seven days afterwards, Generalissimo Davis puts forth a vermillion edict in this fashion : RICHMOND, January 7, 1861—I, Josf. Duvis, President and commander in-chief, do hersby declare that all

The enemy are determined to conquer this country of always constitution of freeps against it on effect the and occumnated in-chief, do beneaty deciates that the process of the little and, in order to prevent if; they are always of the little and, in order to prevent if; they are always of the little and, in order to prevent if; they are always and the second that the process of the little and, in order to prevent if; they are always and the second that the process of the little and in order to prevent the process of the little and in order to prevent the process of the little and the

is certain, however, is that, if we have gained a victory, it has been dearly bought.

There is no exultation, but not a little gloom. The latter feeling has been much increased by the loss of the Monitor. Infect, there are those who regard this as an evil orner. The lost gumboat was a general favorite here; our people would not have given her fo her weight in gold. Her fight with the famous Marrimac had enduared her to all.

The President's proclamation has had but little effect here, one way or the other. The Abolitionishs pretend to rejoice much; out it is evident that they have their misgivings as to the result. Be this as it may, all other classes are afraid that the document with do vastly more han good to the Union cause.

with the government, and we doubt not that adequate with the government will at once be taken to meet the grave emergency of the case.

Cure for Virulent Smullpax, Scarlating and Teenster.

A merehant and ship owner of Beaton has had the following recipe sent to him from England, where it was furnished by Mr. Luckin member of the Royal to the green of Surgoons, who wonches for its m's medicine that will effect a revolution in the bealing art, as regards the prevention and cure, not only of smallpox, but also for measles and scarlatina, however unsignant the type, in a manner more efficient and extraordinary than could find whether the famous, or rather infamous, comment of the first appearance of fewer or irritation subscription whether the famous, or subscription may be smallest, and constitution of the content of the first appearance of fever or irritation melecular infamous, comment of the first appearance of fever or irritation melecular infamous, comment of the first appearance of fever or irritation melecular infamous, comment of the first appearance of fever or irritation melecular infamous, comment of the first appearance of fever or irritation melecular infamous, comment of the first appearance of fever or irritation melecular infamous, comment of the first appearance of fever or irritation melecular infamous, comment of the first appearance of fever or irritation melecular infamous, comment of the first appearance of fever or irritation melecular infamous, comment of the content of the content of the first appearance of fever or irritation melecular infamous, comment of the content of the

like the Kilkenny cars ?" The welcome here for General Hutler was by no means warm; aithough the majority believe that his fail's whatever they were, had been enaggrated. But, making all due all wance for the anger fee inge of his pairiers, it is thought that he was slightly overbear-ing in his conduct toward those in tils power.

## Resolutions of Regret.

CAMP NEAR GHENADA, MYSS., } January 19th, 1863. At a meeting of the commissioned officers of the 12th Contains regiment, held this instant, the following proceedings were lind; Dr. N. R. Milner was called to the chair, and Adjutant James W. Sandiford appointed secnothing compared to the tyrannical acts of Lincoln, retary. A committee consisting of Captain H. V. Me-Cain, Captain G. W. McCranir, and Major Thomas D. Alluding to the suspension of the writ of habens corpus Standifer, were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the regret of this meeting at the resignation of

resigned his position, we, the commissioned officers of had supposed that within eighty years a man would sit in the Presidential chair who would suspend this writ and play the tyrant by selding innocent citizens in loyal States, they never would have formed the Union. And we feel at parting with an officer so universally esteemed we feel at parting with an officer so universally esteemed. among his command, therefore, be it Resolved,

I, That in the resignation of Lieut, Col. Boyd, the regiment loses an upright and impartial officer, who has endeared himself to this command by a feeling and conscientions discharge of duty, and his intercourse with us has uniformly been kind, agreeable and cour-

2. The service, no less than ourselves, is thus deprived of an officer "without blomish and without reproach," one who has ever been alive to the magnitude of the struggle in which we are engaged, and ready alike at all times to discharge with plessure whatever

of high heaven.

He used this language because every misscable press
in the land charged every man with disloyalty who
dered to express his sentiments. Innocent men in his
State had been arrested, and he had made appeals for
them without effect. He would make no more appeals,
but would say to them now that they must protect and
defend themselves against wrongful arrest; for the Frosident told the niggers even that they had this right of
defense, and such defense would be in accordance with
the laws of the land, and meet the approval of a rightcons God. goodness of heart, gentlemanly deportment, and unfail-

4. We tender to him now, on the eve of his departure to his afflicted friends the unanimous expression of our solview at the termination of our intercourse, which, throughout the partie trials and hardships lockent to the march, the bivouse, and the dull monotony of camp, has been eminently agreeable to us all. We trust that time, the entering scenes of home, and rest from the fatigue, of service may account restors but health fatigues of service, may speedily restore his health to

### The Kinston Battle. A correspondent of the Yorkville (S. C.) Enquirer writes from Kinston, N. C., full reports of the battle

from which we give some passages; from which we give some passages;

On the morning of the 12th of December, a company of cavairy were making reconnoisaness in the neighborhood of Trenton, some twenty miles below us, where they run full tilt upon the enemy, in heavy furce, advancing toward us. We were only notified by the arrival of some of the wounded troopers late in the day on Priday. General Evans, who commands this department, was absent on an excussion, in the vicinity of Granville or Plymonth. Fortunately General Gwin was in Kinston, and came down to our camp and ordered us to full back to the north side of the creek, nearer Kinston, and where the numerous roads leading from he ow concentrate.

from below concentrate.

I regret to state that one company of the 25d South Carolina solunteers suffered itself to be surprised and completely surrounded by the Yankee cavalry, two miles below our old camp, while on pinket duty. Only some thirteen men escaped capture. They will learn to keep a better lookout when they are released again. The following refers to the fight of the lith of De-

Afficirs in New York—The Battle of Murticeboro' a Bisnater—An Romest View.

The New York correspondent of the Baltimore Gant writes (January 5th.) as follows:

The news of the battle of Murricesboro' has created an excitement here acarcely second to that of the battle of Frederickburg; chiefly because it is teared that the two fights have ended pretty nearly alike. True same claim a victory for the Union forces; but so far as I can indge from what I have seen and heard, the majority he lies that we have met with another disaster. All that is certain, however, is that, if we have gained a victory, it has been dearly bought.

Surrender of his forces. Evans taid him to tell Foster to go to the "bot regions." and the luteries was and the intention to go to the next day. Thus ended the fight of Sunday, the 14 h of Documber, and thus has fall on Kinston. It all that two lights have ended the fight of Sunday, the 14 h of Documber, and thus has fall on Kinston. It all the prints are the light with a bridge. I think, were not given and done at the right time. If they had we should not have lost to many printners.

The news of the battle of Murricesboro' has created an excitement here acarcely second to that of the battle of Documber, and thus has fall on Kinston. It all the bridge of the stance of the forces and the light and the sight of Sunday, the 14 h of Documber, and thus has fall on Kinston. It all the bridge of the stance and the sight of Sunday has falled for the night, and determined to stand here again the leaf the stance of the form the light, and determined to stand here again the leaf the stance of the stance and the sight and the sight was held the print and the light in the light in the light and the sight was held the light in the light

## EXCHANGE NOTICE No. 4.

BRIEMOND, VA... }

JANUARY 10th, 1863. }

THE following officers and men have been duly exchanged and are hereby so declared let All officers and men captured in Kentucky, Tennousee, Alabaron Municipal, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina up to Determber little 1862.

dd. All officers and men captured in Missouri, Kentucky, New Marco, Arrowa, Afrances and Lentucky, New Marco, Arrowa, Afrances and Lentucky.